REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

TWO BILLS

THE KENYA ROADS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION ACT

AND

THE KENYA STRUCTURAL BUILDING CORPORATION ACT

Tunajenga Kenya. Tunafunza Kenya. Tunamiliki Kenya.

We Build Kenya. We Train Kenya. We Own Kenya.

Kenya National Construction Programme · 2026

PREAMBLE: THE CONSTRUCTION SOVEREIGNTY DOCTRINE

Kenya currently imports its own development. The roads, bridges, dams, stadiums, universities, and affordable housing that define a nation's physical civilisation are being built by foreign contractors under bilateral financing agreements that tie the money to the contractor. Skills do not transfer. Equipment leaves when the project ends. The money largely leaves Kenya.

This is not a critique of any specific project or partner. It is a structural diagnosis. Kenya has no domestic contractor with the equipment fleet, the balance sheet, the trained workforce, or the institutional credibility to bid competitively on major infrastructure projects without foreign partnership. The market that should have built this capacity has not done so — because the procurement system has never demanded it.

The two Corporations established by this legislation are Kenya's answer to that structural diagnosis. They are not nationalisations of the construction sector. They are state-owned enterprises that compete in the construction market — winning or losing on merit, bidding against private contractors on equal terms — while serving a training and capacity-building function that no private contractor has an incentive to provide at scale.

THE DOCTRINE	Kenya builds Kenya. The Roads Corporation builds roads, bridges, and dams. The Building Corporation builds schools, hospitals, housing, and stadia. Both train the next generation of Kenyan engineers, technicians, and tradespeople. Both compete commercially. Neither is protected from competition. Both exist because Kenya's economic sovereignty requires domestic construction capacity.

The international precedents are clear and instructive. South Korea's construction industry was built on state-owned enterprises that eventually competed globally. Singapore's Housing Development Board built the city-state's housing stock while training the workforce that built everything else. China's state construction companies — including CRBC, which is building Talanta Stadium in Nairobi today — evolved from domestic state enterprises into global contractors over two generations. Turkey's Summa, Brazil's Odebrecht at its origins, Korea's Hyundai Engineering — all began as state-backed domestic capacity-building exercises.

Kenya is not reinventing anything. It is applying a proven model to its specific construction sovereignty deficit. The two Corporations are the instruments of that application.

PART ONE

THE KENYA ROADS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION ACT

KRCC — Tunajenga Barabara ya Kenya

We Build Kenya's Roads

PART ONE: KENYA ROADS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION ACT

SECTION 1 ESTABLISHMENT AND LEGAL STATUS

1. There is hereby established a body corporate to be known as the Kenya Roads Construction Corporation, in this Act referred to as 'the Corporation' or 'KRCC'.
2. The Corporation is a state-owned enterprise incorporated under the Companies Act with the National Treasury as the sole shareholder on behalf of the Republic of Kenya.
3. The Corporation shall have perpetual succession, a common seal, and the capacity to sue and be sued in its own name.
4. The Corporation is NOT a government department, a public service institution, or a Corps in the maintenance sense. It is a commercial company that competes in the construction market.
5. The Corporation shall not be subject to reorganisation, merger, dissolution, or transfer of ownership by executive order. Any change to the ownership structure of the Corporation requires an Act of Parliament passed by a two-thirds majority of both Houses.

SECTION 2 MANDATE AND SCOPE OF WORKS

The Corporation's exclusive commercial mandate covers civil and infrastructure construction:

Category	Scope of Work
Roads	Construction and rehabilitation of national highways, county roads, urban roads, expressways, and road bypasses to the standards specified by the Kenya National Highways Authority and the Kenya Urban Roads Authority.
Bridges	Design and construction of road bridges, footbridges, culverts, viaducts, and all river and valley crossing infrastructure up to and including major cable-stayed and suspension bridge designs.
Dams	Construction of earth dams, gravity dams, arch dams, and associated spillway, intake, and outlet structures for water storage, hydropower, and irrigation purposes as specified in the National Water Programme.
Tunnels	Tunnel boring and cut-and-cover tunnel construction for road, rail, water, and sewerage purposes. The primary TBM operator for the national sewerage interconnection programme.
Earthworks	Mass earthmoving, site preparation, land reclamation, and soil stabilisation for infrastructure projects. Deployment capacity for the National Small Dams Battalion under the Water Corps programme.
Ports	Quay walls, jetties, breakwaters, and marine civil works at inland and coastal ports.
Airports	Runway construction and rehabilitation, taxiways, aprons, and airfield civil works.

Railways	Earthworks, bridges, and civil structures for railway construction. Complementary to the Kenya Railway Corps which handles track and operations.

SECTION 3 COMPETITIVE MANDATE — THE NON-PROTECTION CLAUSE

This section is the constitutional core of the Corporation's commercial integrity:

6. The Corporation shall compete for all contracts — public and private — on the same terms as any private contractor. No preference, no reserved lots, no guaranteed pipeline.
7. No procuring entity — national government, county government, state corporation, parastatal, or international organisation — shall award a contract to the Corporation without following the standard Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act process.
8. The Corporation shall not be awarded any contract it did not win through competitive tender, framework agreement, or negotiated single-source procurement under the conditions permitted by the PPADA.
9. The Corporation's bid prices shall reflect actual costs plus a commercially sustainable margin. The Corporation shall not submit loss-leading bids subsidised by the National Treasury. Any bid submitted below fully-loaded cost requires written justification to the Board.

THE NON-PROTECTION CLAUSE	A protected state contractor is a cartel with a government letterhead. KRCC wins because it is good — not because it is connected. The moment KRCC requires protection to survive, the model has failed.

SECTION 4 GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

4.1 The Board of Directors

10. The Corporation shall be governed by a Board of Directors of nine members appointed by the Cabinet Secretary responsible for Infrastructure on the recommendation of a competitive selection panel.
11. Board composition: three professional engineers (one civil, one structural, one geotechnical); two finance and commercial professionals; one quantity surveyor; one project management professional; one legal professional; one independent member from the private construction sector.
12. No civil servant, political officer, or elected official shall serve on the Board.
13. Board members serve four-year terms, renewable once. Staggered appointments ensure continuity.
14. The Board shall meet not less than once every two months. Minutes shall be published within 21 days.

4.2 The Chief Executive Officer

15. The Board shall appoint a Chief Executive Officer through open competitive recruitment. The CEO must hold a professional engineering qualification and a minimum of 15 years' experience in large-scale civil infrastructure construction.
16. The CEO serves a five-year contract, renewable once on performance review. The Board may terminate the CEO for failure to meet performance targets, with six months' notice.
17. CEO remuneration shall be market-rate — benchmarked annually against equivalent private sector construction company executives in East Africa. The Corporation shall not be able to retain or recruit qualified leadership at below-market compensation.
18. The CEO's performance targets are set by the Board at the start of each financial year and published. They include: revenue targets, project delivery metrics, training throughput, balance sheet targets, and quality audit scores.

4.3 Executive Leadership Structure

Role	Responsibility
CEO	Overall corporate leadership. Commercial strategy. External relationships. Board accountability.
Chief Operating Officer	Project delivery across all active contracts. Resource allocation. Equipment fleet management. Site safety standards.
Chief Financial Officer	Financial management, bid pricing, treasury, audit, and commercial risk.
Chief Engineer	Technical standards, design review, quality assurance, materials testing laboratory.
Chief People Officer	Talent acquisition, the KRCC Academy, apprenticeship programmes, retention strategy.
Chief Equipment Officer	Equipment fleet — acquisition, maintenance, deployment, and the Equipment Hire Subsidiary.
Regional Directors (6)	One per region (Nairobi Metro, Coast, Western, Rift Valley, Central, Northern). Responsible for all projects in their region.

SECTION 5 THE EQUIPMENT FLEET — A NATIONAL ASSET

The Corporation's equipment fleet is one of its primary public goods — not just for KRCC's own projects but as national construction infrastructure available to all contractors.

19. The Corporation shall build and maintain a national heavy equipment fleet comprising at minimum: 200 road graders, 500 tipper trucks, 100 excavators, 50 bulldozers, 30 paving machines, 20 TBMs for tunnelling, 50 concrete batching plants (mobile), 20 bridge launching gantries, and 10 dam face formwork systems.
20. This fleet shall be maintained at a minimum availability of 85 percent at all times. The Chief Equipment Officer is accountable for fleet availability.
21. The Equipment Hire Subsidiary shall make fleet capacity not utilised on KRCC projects available for hire to any registered contractor at published market rates. Revenue from hire reduces the cost of maintaining the fleet.

22. The fleet is a long-term strategic asset. Fleet investment decisions are made on a 10-year planning horizon, not a project-by-project basis.

STRATEGIC RATIONALE	Kenya currently has almost no domestic heavy construction equipment. Every project imports machinery at enormous cost. The KRCC fleet changes this permanently — and by making it available to private contractors, it reduces the cost of construction across the entire Kenyan industry.

SECTION 6 FINANCIAL ARCHITECTURE

23. The Corporation shall operate on a fully commercial basis. It shall generate sufficient revenue from contracts to cover all operating costs including salaries, equipment maintenance, training, and overhead.
24. Initial capitalisation: the National Treasury shall provide founding capital of KSh 50 billion in Year 1, structured as equity — not a loan. This capitalises the equipment fleet, the KRCC Academy infrastructure, and the working capital required to bid and mobilise on major contracts.
25. The Corporation shall not borrow for operating costs under any circumstances. Capital investment in new equipment or facilities may be financed by commercial borrowing approved by the Board, with the National Treasury guarantee where the project requires it.
26. Annual accounts shall be audited by the Auditor-General and an independent commercial auditor simultaneously. Both audit reports shall be published within 90 days of year-end.
27. The Corporation shall pay a dividend to the National Treasury on net profit above a 15 percent retained earnings threshold. The retained earnings fund the training programme and fleet renewal.
28. No contract shall be awarded to a KRCC subsidiary, related party, or Board member's connected company. All subcontracting shall follow PPADA procurement procedures.

SECTION 7 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND QUALITY

The Corporation competes on quality. Quality is its primary market differentiation — the reason clients choose KRCC over foreign contractors.

29. The Corporation shall establish a Materials Testing Laboratory at each Regional Director's base — six laboratories nationally — capable of testing all road construction materials to international standards including AASHTO, BS, and KS specifications.
30. Every KRCC project shall have a dedicated Quality Assurance Engineer who reports to the Chief Engineer, not to the project manager. The QA Engineer has the authority to halt construction if materials or workmanship fail specification.
31. Project delivery targets are set at tender stage and are contractually binding on the Corporation when it wins a contract. Failure to deliver on time results in liquidated damages at the same rate as any private contractor.

32. The Corporation shall publish a Project Performance Dashboard updated monthly for all active contracts: progress against programme, cost against budget, defects outstanding, safety incidents, and training hours delivered.
33. All KRCC road construction shall meet a minimum design life of 20 years with the specified maintenance regime. Roads that fail within the design life are remediated at the Corporation's cost.

SECTION 8 THE KRCC ACADEMY — THE EMPLOYMENT PIPELINE

The KRCC Academy is the Corporation's most important long-term investment and its primary contribution to Kenya's economic sovereignty. The Academy trains the engineers, technicians, and tradespeople who will build Kenya — whether they remain at KRCC or move into the private sector.

8.1 University Graduate Programme

34. The Corporation shall recruit a minimum of 200 graduate engineers annually from Kenyan universities — civil engineers, structural engineers, geotechnical engineers, electrical engineers, and quantity surveyors.
35. Graduate recruits enter a 36-month structured programme: 12 months in the KRCC Academy (classroom and laboratory), 24 months on active project sites under a designated Senior Engineer mentor.
36. Academy curriculum for graduate engineers: Advanced materials science and testing; Geotechnical investigation and foundation design; Hydraulic engineering and dam design; Bridge design and construction methodology; TBM operations and tunnel engineering; Contract management and FIDIC conditions; Project planning and Primavera P6; Construction safety and environmental management; Business and financial literacy for engineers.
37. All curriculum is delivered to international standard — benchmarked against the Institution of Civil Engineers (UK), American Society of Civil Engineers, and the Engineering Council of South Africa. KRCC Academy graduates shall be eligible for international professional registration.
38. Upon completion, graduates are registered as Graduate Engineers with the Engineers Board of Kenya and assigned to regional teams. They may apply for permanent employment with KRCC or take their qualification into the private sector. The Corporation celebrates departures into private practice — each departure is a success, not a loss.

8.2 Technical and Trades Apprenticeship

39. The Corporation shall recruit a minimum of 500 technical apprentices annually — from polytechnics, vocational training centres, and direct school leavers — in the following trades:

Trade	Programme Detail
Plant Operators	Heavy equipment operation: excavators, graders, bulldozers, pavers, TBMs. 18-month programme. Theory, simulator training, supervised site operation, certification.
Concrete Technicians	Mix design, batching, placement, testing, finishing. Bridge deck and dam face concrete. 12-month programme.
Steelworkers	Reinforcement fixing, structural steel erection, welding to AWS and BS standards. 18-month programme.

Road Pavers	Bituminous mix laying, compaction, surface dressing. 12-month programme.
Survey Technicians	Total station, GPS, drone survey, setting out, as-built recording. 12-month programme.
Safety Officers	Site safety management, risk assessment, accident investigation, emergency response. 12-month programme.
Equipment Mechanics	Heavy plant maintenance and repair. The fleet cannot function without mechanics who understand it. 24-month programme.

40. Apprentices receive a living stipend during training. All training materials and equipment are provided. Successful apprentices are offered employment with KRCC or receive a certified trades qualification usable in the private sector.

8.3 Senior Leadership Development

41. The Corporation shall send a minimum of 20 senior engineers annually on international assignments — to construction projects in East Africa, North Africa, the Middle East, or Europe — as part of structured exposure programmes with partner organisations.
42. The Corporation shall establish exchange arrangements with equivalent state construction enterprises internationally to enable technology transfer and management learning.
43. A dedicated Leadership Track for high-performing engineers shall provide: MBA sponsorship, international conference attendance, mentorship from Board members, and rotational assignments across regions and project types.

SECTION 9 REGIONAL EXPANSION MANDATE

44. The Corporation shall, within 10 years of establishment, develop the capacity to bid on construction projects in East African Community member states.
45. Within 20 years, the Corporation shall be a credible bidder on continental African infrastructure projects.
46. International revenue shall not exceed 30% of total revenue in any year — the Corporation's primary mandate is domestic. But international operations build the technical and commercial capacity that elevates domestic performance.

SECTION 10 PROTECTION OF THE CORPORATION'S MANDATE

47. No Cabinet Secretary, Governor, Member of Parliament, or public officer shall direct the Corporation to award or withhold any subcontract or employment.
48. All directions from government to the Corporation shall be made in writing, addressed to the Board, and published on the Corporation's website within 48 hours of receipt.
49. The Corporation shall maintain a public register of all instances where government officials have made representations about contracts, employment, or procurement. The register is public.

50. A person convicted of attempting to interfere with the Corporation's commercial operations for personal or political benefit is liable to a minimum 5-year imprisonment and permanent disqualification from public office.

PART TWO

THE KENYA STRUCTURAL BUILDING CORPORATION ACT

KSBC — Tunainua Kenya

We Raise Kenya

PART TWO: KENYA STRUCTURAL BUILDING CORPORATION ACT

SECTION 1 ESTABLISHMENT AND LEGAL STATUS

51. There is hereby established a body corporate to be known as the Kenya Structural Building Corporation, in this Act referred to as 'the Corporation' or 'KSBC'.
52. The Corporation is a state-owned enterprise incorporated under the Companies Act with the National Treasury as the sole shareholder on behalf of the Republic of Kenya.
53. The Corporation shall have perpetual succession, a common seal, and the capacity to sue and be sued in its own name.
54. The Corporation is a commercial company that competes in the building and structural construction market. It is not a government department, a public housing authority, or a maintenance corps.
55. The Corporation shall not be subject to reorganisation, merger, dissolution, or transfer of ownership by executive order. Any change to its ownership structure requires an Act of Parliament by two-thirds majority of both Houses.

SECTION 2 MANDATE AND SCOPE OF WORKS

The Corporation's commercial mandate covers all vertical and structural construction — everything that goes up:

Category	Scope
Education	Universities, technical colleges, polytechnics, secondary schools, primary schools, and the full national school construction programme. Libraries and research facilities.
Health	Hospitals, health centres, clinics, specialist facilities, medical schools, and all health infrastructure from dispensaries to Level 6 referral hospitals.
Affordable Housing	The national affordable housing programme. High-density residential blocks, mixed-income housing estates, and the upgrading of existing social housing stock.
Stadia & Sports	National and county stadia, indoor arenas, aquatic centres, athletics tracks, and all sports facilities including the Affordable Sub-County Stadium Programme.
Auditoriums	Performing arts centres, convention facilities, community auditoriums, and the river park performance stages from the National Settlement Programme.
Commercial	Large trade centres, office buildings, hotels, industrial buildings, warehouses, logistics facilities, and mixed-use commercial developments for public clients.
Government	Courthouses, police stations, prisons, government offices, customs facilities, and all national and county government building requirements.

Heritage	Conservation and restoration of gazetted heritage buildings including Mombasa Old Town, Fort Jesus, and designated colonial-era public buildings.
Industrial	Factory buildings, power station structures, water treatment plant buildings, airport terminal buildings.
THE SIGNATURE MANDATE	The national Affordable Housing Programme and the national school construction programme are KSBC's most important public mandates. These are the projects that define what Kenya's physical civilisation looks like for the majority of its people. KSBC shall make them the standard of its ambition, not the floor of its effort.

SECTION 3 COMPETITIVE MANDATE — THE NON-PROTECTION CLAUSE

56. The Corporation shall compete for all contracts on the same terms as any private contractor. No preference, no reserved allocations, no guaranteed pipeline of public projects.
57. No procuring entity shall award a contract to the Corporation without following the PPADA process.
58. The Corporation shall set its prices to reflect actual cost plus a sustainable commercial margin. No loss-leading bids subsidised by the National Treasury.
59. The Corporation's competitive advantage is: the best-trained workforce in Kenya's building sector; the most comprehensive materials testing and quality assurance capability; the ability to finance and mobilise on large, complex, multi-site programmes; and the demonstrated track record of delivering to specification, on time.

SECTION 4 GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

4.1 The Board of Directors

60. The Board shall have nine members: three structural or architectural engineers; two finance and commercial professionals; one quantity surveyor; one project management professional; one legal professional; one independent member from the private building industry.
61. No civil servant, political officer, or elected official shall serve on the Board.
62. Board members serve four-year terms, renewable once. No member may serve more than eight years.

4.2 The Chief Executive Officer

63. The CEO is appointed by the Board through open competitive recruitment. The CEO must hold a professional qualification in civil, structural, or architectural engineering or building construction management, and a minimum of 15 years' experience in large-scale building construction.
64. The CEO serves a five-year contract, renewable once on performance review.
65. CEO remuneration shall be benchmarked annually against equivalent private sector building company executives in East Africa.

4.3 Executive Leadership Structure

Role	Responsibility
CEO	Corporate leadership, commercial strategy, government relations, Board accountability.
Chief Operating Officer	Project delivery. Site management standards. Programme management across all active contracts.
Chief Financial Officer	Financial management, tender pricing, commercial risk, audit, treasury.
Chief Architect/Engineer	Structural and architectural design review, materials standards, quality assurance, BIM standards.
Chief People Officer	Talent acquisition, the KSBC Academy, apprenticeship programmes, diversity targets.
Chief Commercial Officer	Bid management, client relationships, contract negotiations, subcontractor framework agreements.
Chief Sustainability Officer	Green building standards, embodied carbon targets, material sourcing ethics, circular construction.
Regional Directors (6)	One per region. Responsible for all KSBC projects in their region.

SECTION 5 DESIGN AND INNOVATION MANDATE

KSBC is not merely a contractor that builds to other people's designs. It is a design-build enterprise with its own architectural and engineering design capability.

66. The Corporation shall establish a Design Studio — a multi-disciplinary team of architects, structural engineers, MEP engineers, landscape architects, and urban designers — capable of delivering complete building design from concept to construction drawings.
67. The Design Studio shall produce a National Building Types Library: standard designs for each building category — 5-type school, 10-type health facility, 15-type housing block — developed to the highest architectural and functional standards, BIM-modelled, pre-engineered, and ready for immediate construction adaptation to any site in Kenya.
68. The National Building Types Library reduces design costs, accelerates delivery, and ensures that every school in Marsabit and every school in Karen meets the same functional standard — adapted to local climate, materials, and site conditions but equal in quality.
69. The Design Studio shall partner with the three Kenyan university architecture schools — University of Nairobi, Technical University of Kenya, and Jomo Kenyatta University — for annual design competitions that feed the Library with fresh ideas.

DESIGN DOCTRINE	A school is not just a building that contains classrooms. It is the most powerful physical signal a society sends to its children about whether they matter. KSBC designs and builds schools that say: you matter. The architecture of the affordable housing programme says: you deserve dignity. KSBC shall never mistake cheapness for economy.

SECTION 6 SUSTAINABLE CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

70. All KSBC buildings shall meet a minimum 4-Star green building rating under the Green Star Kenya certification system or equivalent.
71. All buildings above 3 storeys shall be solar-ready — roof structures and electrical infrastructure designed from the outset for solar PV installation.
72. All buildings shall incorporate rainwater harvesting where site conditions allow.
73. The Corporation shall progressively increase the percentage of locally manufactured building materials: local brick, local stone, locally produced steel, locally sourced timber. A minimum of 60% local material content by value shall be achieved within 5 years of establishment.
74. The Corporation shall operate a Construction Waste programme: a minimum of 70% of construction waste by weight shall be recycled or reused. Site waste management plans are mandatory for all projects.

SECTION 7 FINANCIAL ARCHITECTURE

75. Initial capitalisation: the National Treasury shall provide KSh 40 billion as equity in Year 1, funding the KSBC Academy, the Design Studio, working capital, and initial equipment.
76. The Corporation shall operate commercially. Revenue from contracts covers all operating costs. No ongoing Treasury subsidy for operations.
77. Accounts shall be audited by the Auditor-General and an independent commercial auditor. Both reports published within 90 days.
78. Dividend to Treasury on net profit above 15% retained earnings threshold. Retained earnings fund training and design investment.

SECTION 8 THE KSBC ACADEMY — THE EMPLOYMENT PIPELINE

The KSBC Academy is, like its KRCC counterpart, the Corporation's most important long-term investment. It trains the architects, structural engineers, project managers, and building tradespeople who will raise Kenya's cities.

8.1 University Graduate Programme

79. The Corporation shall recruit a minimum of 200 graduate professionals annually from Kenyan universities: architects, structural engineers, building services engineers, quantity surveyors, and project managers.
80. Graduate recruits enter a 36-month structured programme: 12 months Academy, 24 months on active projects under a Senior Professional mentor.
81. Academy curriculum for building graduates:

Subject	Detail
Structural Engineering	Advanced concrete design, steel frame design, post-tensioning, seismic design, foundation engineering to Eurocode and KS standards.
Architectural Practice	Building information modelling (BIM/Revit), passive design principles, climate-responsive architecture, universal design standards, heritage conservation.
Building Services	Electrical systems, plumbing, HVAC, fire protection, solar integration, smart building systems.
Project Management	PRINCE2 and PMBoK methodologies, contract management under JBCC and NEC conditions, risk management, programme scheduling with MS Project.
Quantity Surveying	Bills of quantities, cost planning, value engineering, procurement strategy, final account negotiation.
Construction Law	Contract law, dispute resolution, adjudication, arbitration, professional indemnity.
Business of Construction	Financial modelling for construction businesses, corporate governance, client relationship management, bid strategy.

8.2 Technical and Trades Apprenticeship

82. The Corporation shall recruit a minimum of 600 building trades apprentices annually:

Trade	Programme Detail
Bricklayers & Masons	Blockwork, brickwork, stone masonry, render. Traditional and modern techniques. 18-month programme.
Concreters	Formwork, reinforcement, placing, finishing. High-performance concrete for stadia, bridges, dams. 12-month programme.
Steelworkers	Structural steel erection, welding (TIG, MIG, arc), rebar fixing. 18-month programme.
Carpenters & Joiners	Formwork carpentry, finishing joinery, furniture and fitout. 18-month programme.
Electricians	First fix and second fix electrical, solar PV installation, smart building systems. 24-month programme.
Plumbers	Pipe fitting, drainage installation, sanitary ware, rainwater harvesting systems. 18-month programme.
Tilers & Finishers	Floor and wall tiling, plastering, painting, waterproofing. 12-month programme.
Scaffold & Access	Scaffolding erection, safety systems, suspended access. 12-month programme.
BIM Technicians	Revit modelling, clash detection, 4D scheduling, site coordination. 12-month programme. The next generation of construction technology.

83. All trade apprentices receive a living stipend, all materials provided. Successful completions receive a nationally recognised trade certificate. KSBC employment offered. Private sector departure celebrated.

8.3 The Building Standards Institute

84. The Corporation shall establish a Building Standards Institute — a testing, research, and standards body — that sets and monitors building material and workmanship standards across the Kenyan construction industry.

85. The Institute shall operate material testing laboratories in each region — testing concrete, steel, timber, masonry, waterproofing, and all other building materials against KS and international standards.
86. The Institute shall publish an annual State of Building Quality report — a public assessment of building quality standards across Kenya's construction industry, using data from the Corporation's own projects and from industry-wide sampling.
87. Developers, contractors, and county governments may submit to voluntary Institute certification — a quality mark indicating that a building has been constructed to KSBC standard. The certification is commercially valuable in the property market.

SECTION 9 THE AFFORDABLE HOUSING PROGRAMME MANDATE

The national Affordable Housing Programme is KSBC's most important immediate mandate. The target of 200,000 units annually requires an industrial approach to housing delivery that only a corporation of KSBC's designed scale can execute.

88. KSBC shall establish five Housing Production Centres — one in each major urban region — equipped for off-site manufacture of building components: pre-cast concrete panels, pre-fabricated bathroom pods, structural steel frames, modular facade systems.
89. Off-site manufacture reduces construction time by 40–60% compared to traditional on-site methods, improves quality consistency, reduces waste, and enables year-round production regardless of weather.
90. The National Building Types Library shall include ten housing typologies — from single-room units to four-bedroom family apartments — all designed for off-site component manufacturing and rapid site assembly.
91. KSBC shall demonstrate on its first housing projects that quality and cost-effectiveness are not in tension: that a well-designed, well-built affordable housing unit costs the same or less than a poorly designed, poorly built one when total lifecycle costs — including maintenance — are counted.

THE HOUSING DOCTRINE	Affordable housing is not cheap housing. It is housing that the people who build this city can afford to live in. The cleaner, the teacher, the matatu driver — they are not asking for charity. They are asking for what they have already earned. KSBC builds it to the standard they deserve.

SECTION 10 PROTECTION OF THE CORPORATION'S MANDATE

92. No Cabinet Secretary, Governor, Member of Parliament, or public officer shall direct the Corporation regarding any contract award, subcontractor selection, or employment decision.
93. All government directions shall be made in writing to the Board and published within 48 hours.
94. A public register of all representations made by government officials is maintained and published.

95. A person convicted of attempting to interfere with the Corporation's commercial operations for personal or political benefit faces a minimum 5-year imprisonment and permanent disqualification from public office.

PART THREE: SHARED PROVISIONS AND THE CONSTRUCTION ECONOMY DOCTRINE

The Relationship Between the Two Corporations

KRCC and KSBC are independent corporations with separate boards, separate finances, and separate mandates. They compete with each other where their scopes overlap — notably on major infrastructure projects that combine civil and building works. This competition is healthy and intended.

They share: the national Academy framework and cross-refer trainees whose aptitudes are better suited to the other corporation's work; the materials testing standards developed by the Building Standards Institute; the equipment hire subsidiary where KRCC's plant is useful to KSBC's civil works; and the National Building Types Library where KRCC builds the roads and KSBC builds the schools along them.

The Relationship With the Maintenance Corps

The Kenya Water Construction and Maintenance Corps, the Kenya Railway Corps, and the Kenya Settlement Maintenance Corps build and maintain public infrastructure that the market will not. The two Corporations compete commercially for infrastructure that the market can handle. The relationship is complementary — not competitive.

On major projects, the Corporations and the Corps may work side by side: KRCC builds the road, the Water Corps builds the sand dams alongside it, KSBC builds the school and health centre at the road's new junction, and the Settlement Maintenance Corps deploys to maintain the settlement that grows around the junction. One investment. Four institutions. One outcome.

The 20-Year Vision

Year 1–5	Establishment. Academy intake running. First major contracts won. Equipment fleet building. Design Studio operational. First affordable housing projects delivered.
Year 5–10	Track record established. KRCC and KSBC consistently winning 30–40% of public construction procurement. First East African regional contracts. KSBC housing production centres at full capacity.
Year 10–15	Recognised as East Africa's leading domestic construction enterprises. Mentoring emerging contractors. Academy producing 2,000+ qualified professionals annually. International contracts in progress.
Year 15–20	Credible continental bidders. Kenya exports construction expertise across Africa. The national backlog of infrastructure deficit cleared. Every county has a road network, every ward has a school and health centre built to KSBC standard.

Tunajenga Kenya. Tunafunza Kenya. Tunamiliki Kenya.

We Build Kenya. We Train Kenya. We Own Kenya.